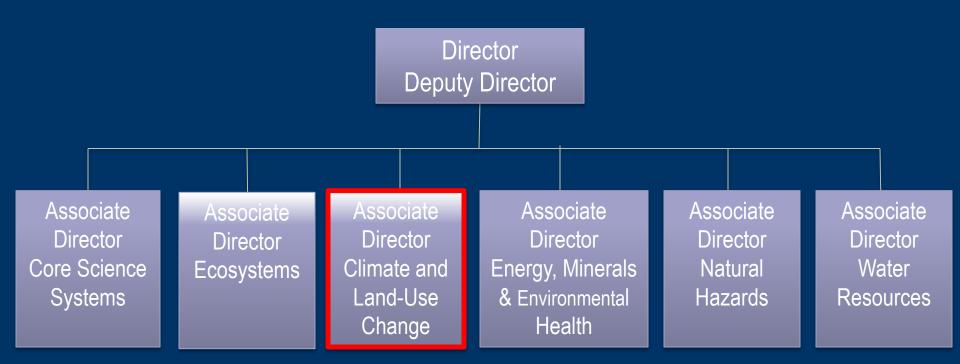
# USGS Realignment, Science Planning, and FY 2012 Budget

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### **USGS** Realignment



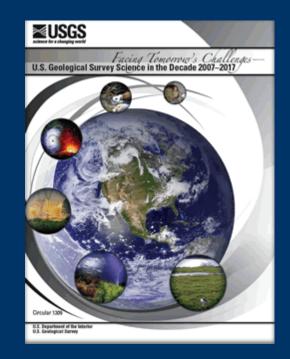


### **USGS Science Strategy**

Evolving from an organization that was created to inventory the Nation's public lands and natural resources, the mission of the 21<sup>st</sup> century USGS is characterized as:

"Science for a Changing World."

- to respond to evolving national and global priorities, USGS must periodically reflect on, and optimize, its strategic directions.
- This 2007 report was the first comprehensive science strategy since the early 1990s to critically examine major USGS science goals and priorities.





### Mission area science strategies

- in 2010 USGS aligned leadership and science staff with the six major science directions in the 2007 Science Strategy
- Strategic Science Planning Teams appointed for all 6 future science directions
- Global Change team completed draft science strategy & posted for review
- we seek stakeholder input
- comments requested by April 8, 2011

"The purpose of the SSPT is to develop a comprehensive 5-year strategic plan, including research priorities and associated implementation steps for USGS Global Change Science."



# Global Change Science Strategy USGS Core strengths identified:

- Fundamental and applied science
- Long-term research and monitoring
- Integration of climate and environmental data
- Consistent data collection and synthesis
- Multi-scale studies
- Synthesis, assessment, modeling
- Comprehensive characterizations (based on mapping, monitoring, research)
- National / global presence
- Fundamental process studies
- National-scale mapping



### Global Change Science Strategy

Defines 6 programmatic goals for global change science over short-term (1-5 years) & longer-term (5-10 years), along with strategic actions, products and key partnerships.

# Progress towards the six interconnected goals will improve understanding of:

- rates, causes and impacts of past global changes;
- the global carbon cycle;
- land use and land cover change rates, causes, and consequences;
- droughts, floods, and water availability under changing land use and climate;
- coastal response to sea-level rise, climatic hazards, and human development; and
- biological responses to global change.



# PLEASE Provide your comments and suggestions by April 8, 2011

http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2011/1033/

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#### President's FY 2012 budget proposal

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Mission Area (\$000)	2010 enacted	2012 President's Request	Change from 2010 (+/-)
Ecosystems	165,587	166,423	836
Climate and Land Use Change	138,019	106,405	-31,614
Energy, Minerals, & Environmental Health	101,512	88,518	-12,994
Natural Hazards	138,951	133,869	-5,082
Water Resources	221,223	199,600	-21,623
Core Science Systems	124,857	105,875	-18,982
Administration & Enterprise Information	115,194	116,555	1,361
Facilities	106,397	100,792	-5,605

Subtotal

Land imaging

**USGS Total** 

1,111,740

1,111,740

0

1,018,037

1,117,854

99,817

-93,703

99,817

6,114

#### **Climate variability**

	FY 2010 Enacted total (\$ 1000)	FY 2012 President's Request	FY 2010 to FY 2012 change
NCCWSC / DOI Climate Science Centers	15,143	25,573	+11,000
Climate Research & Development	32,939	24,141	-8,022
Carbon Sequestration Assessment	10,095	14,345	+4,000
Science Support for DOI Bureaus	5,000	8,860	+4,000
Total	63,177	72,919	+11,578

#### FY 2012: National Land Imaging, proposed

- 2012 budget proposes \$99.8 M in new account for the National Land Imaging Program, an increase of \$59.6 M from Landsat funding at the 2010 Enacted/2011 CR level.
- new account is established to carry out Dept. of Interior's Landsat role in land imaging and remote sensing under the President's National Space Policy.
- \$13.4 M increase for Landsat 8 operations to complete the retooling of the ground receiving stations to receive data from the new instruments on Landsat 8, expected to be launched in December 2012.



#### FY 2012: National Land Imaging, proposed

- budget proposes \$48 M for planning activities with NASA for Landsat 9, including:
  - gathering and prioritizing Federal user community requirements for land image data,
  - conducting trade studies on key design alternatives related to the development of the imaging device,
  - initiating procurement process through NASA for Landsat 9 instrument and spacecraft, and,
  - establishing a science advisory team.

The activities in this program are managed under the Climate and Land Use Change mission area.



#### Conclusions

- the budget environment in FY2011 and FY2012 will be constraining at best.
- we look forward to your comments and suggestions for the draft USGS global change science plan
- thank you for your advice and counsel as we move forward with the Landsat program



# Muchas gracias!

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